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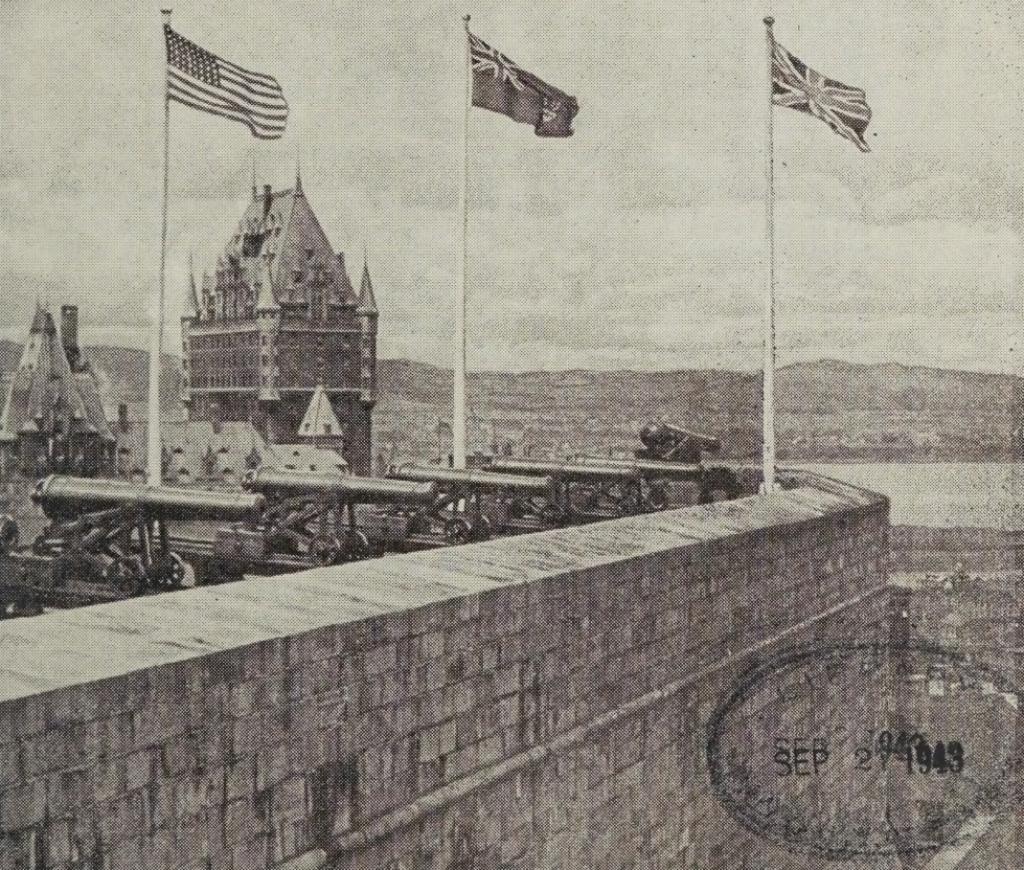
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CANADA AT WAR

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The Cover: Quebec City, scene of the sixth
wartime conference of Prime Minister Churchill
and President Roosevelt.

CANADA AT WAR is a factual, monthly reference booklet
of basic information on Canadian war activities.

Four years of War

"In the course of the present war we have seen Canada emerge from nationhood into a position generally recognized as that of a world power. . . By our strength in war and by our understanding and co-operation in peace, Canada can contribute mightily to the building of a better world."

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada—July 1, 1943.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1943, marked the close of four years of war for Canada—years in which the nation has grown in stature as a world power in its own right. With only about one-half of one per cent of the world's population, Canada has become the world's third trading nation, and among the United Nations the fourth largest producer of war supplies and the fourth greatest military air power.

August was a notable month, for Canada was host at what may become known as the most momentous conference of all time—the sixth

wartime conference of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Canadian political and military leaders participated in the discussions that took place at Quebec City. Mr. Roosevelt afterwards in Ottawa referred to the conference in these words:



"Great councils are being held here on the free and honored soil of Canada—councils which look to the future conduct of this war and to the years of building a new progress for mankind. . .

"Every one of the United Nations believes that only a real and

lasting peace can justify the sacrifices we are making, and our unanimity gives us confidence in seeking that goal."

Far-Flung Action

During August, too, the war-long dream of the Canadian Army Overseas was fulfilled. Its First Division, serving with General Montgomery's famed Eighth Army, had a vital part in the fighting which drove the enemy out of Sicily. With the British 78th Division the Canadians broke the German-held Etna defence line.

Then before the Sicilian campaign had ended Canadian troops were on the offensive on the other side of the world in the Aleutian Islands. There they joined with United States forces in occupying Kiska and freeing the last vestige of North American territory of Japanese forces.

The Quebec conference was the second war-strategy parley in which Canadian leaders and chiefs of staff took part. They were present as well for certain discussions at the Churchill-Roosevelt meeting in Washington in May. At Quebec, however, for the first time the United Kingdom war cabinet and the

war committee of the Canadian cabinet met in joint session.

Among the extensive machinery that Canada maintains for continuous consultation with the other United Nations is a Canadian joint staff mission in Washington. This mission has offices in the building which houses the combined chiefs of staff, composed of the United States chiefs of staff and representatives of the British chiefs of staff, and it is represented whenever the discussions are of direct concern to Canada.

Canada has progressed far as a warring nation since the days of peace. In the words of Prime Minister King, its armed forces "have grown in numbers to three-quarters of a million men, exceedingly well trained and magnificently equipped... In addition to our own, thousands of airmen from our sister nations of the British Commonwealth have been trained on Canadian soil."

Navy

The Royal Canadian Navy began almost from scratch in this war, but building up a sea force in a hurry where there was virtually none before has this advantage—it may be adapted

to fulfil a specialized purpose.

The Canadian sea force has been designed for the particular purpose of safeguarding the "jugular vein" of the United Nations between Canada and the United Kingdom. Convoy work requires many small, fast ships, and during four years of war Canada has built an impressive fleet of such vessels which have done much in breaking the submarine power of the Axis. The corvette, which has become the trade mark of the Canadian Navy, is built for U-boat fighting, and it is the pride of Canadian sailors. The sea forces responsible for keeping safe the North Atlantic lifeline to the United Kingdom are the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy.

Ships of the Canadian naval service have served in many battle theatres of this war—in the Allied landings on North Africa and on Sicily, in the Caribbean, in the North Pacific, in the occupation of Kiska. Some sailors of the Canadian Navy are serving with the Royal Navy. Canada's Tribal class destroyers are among the heaviest, swiftest and best armed combat ships of the destroyer type.

Between the two great wars

Canada had constructed no naval vessels, but now from long idle or new Canadian shipyards have come ships by the hundreds for men from Canadian farms, cities and fishing villages to sail to the Seven Seas.

Army

The story of the Canadian Army has been one of vigilance. During all the days when the mighty strength of the Nazi war machine stood on the French coast of the channel, when at times it seemed that the land battle for freedom might be fought on English soil, the Canadian Army was stationed in Britain, as Prime Minister Churchill has said, "at the very point where they would be the first to be hurled against the enemy invader."

Contingents in the army had their chance in battle at Hong Kong, Dieppe, Spitzbergen; but none of these could be called a full-fledged campaign. During August, the last month of Canada's fourth year of war, Canadian troops were in action on two widely separated fronts—in the North Pacific and in Sicily. In the Sicilian campaign Canadian soldiers won many commendations for the quality

FOUR YEARS OF WAR

September 10, 1939—September 9, 1943

EACH FIGURE REPRESENTS 100,000 PERSONS—EACH SYMBOL \$1,000,000,000

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
STRENGTH OF ARMED FORCES (at September)	1	1	1	1	1
PERSONS EMPLOYED DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY IN WAR WORK (at September 1)	1	1	1	1	1
WAR PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION* (for 12 months to September 1)	1	1	1	1	1
WAR EXPENDITURES (for fiscal year) (7 months)	1	1	1	1	1
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (for calendar year)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
COST OF LIVING INDEX (at September) (August, 1939 = 100)	100	105.6	113.8	116.5	117.9

*The amounts indicated represent war production and construction under department of munitions and supply contracts only. They do not include food, some timber, some metals, etc., produced in Canada and shipped to other countries through channels other than those of munitions and supply.

of their training and for their eagerness to join battle. This is not surprising, for leading contingents of the First Canadian Division which fought in Sicily landed in Britain on December 17, 1939, and had been training there ever since.

Wherever and whenever required, Canada's entire military resources will be thrown into the battle.

Air Force

The four years that have passed since September, 1939, have seen the strength of Canadian air power grow tremendously. The call of the air is irresistible to the youth of a young country. Even before the war broke out, many young Canadians had gone overseas to join the Royal Air Force. When war was declared the Royal Canadian Air Force immediately found itself with waiting lists which would have kept even the great British Commonwealth Air Training Plan busy at its peak capacity for many months.

During the epic days of 1940, when the incredibly daring and skilful handful of the R.A.F. were keeping at bay the great Luftwaffe, the Canadian government, at the request of the

planners of the Allied war strategy, was concentrating its efforts on the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan—the greatest scheme of its sort ever inaugurated. The first pupils were graduated on October, 28, 1940.

This effort has paid dividends in air victories. The B.C.A.T.P. already has trained more than 50,000 air crew—more than enough to man 15,000 combat planes. In a large measure because of the plan the air superiority of the Luftwaffe has become a thing of the past. Allied air power has shifted its emphasis from defence to attack—from fighters to bombers—and Canadians are in the forefront of the offensive.

Canadian squadrons operating in Alaska have hammered Jap-held islands of the Aleutian group. R.C.A.F. Wellingtons helped to make possible the taking of Cape Bon, Pantelleria and Sicily with the fewest possible casualties. In the Far East, in the convoy patrols over the Atlantic, in the sweeps over German-held countries in Europe, in the round-the-clock bombing of German industrial centres, young men with Canada on their shoulder badges have

set up a fine record of courage and flying skill.

Mutual Aid

As well as its growth in armed strength, Canada during the war has become an industrial nation, and its provision of war supplies has been a considerable factor in the favorable progress of the conflict.

Canada has produced more than \$4,500,000,000 worth of munitions since the war began, and only about 30% of this production is delivered directly to the Canadian armed forces at home and abroad. The remainder goes to Britain, the United States, Russia, India, Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific—to all United Nations fighting fronts. The total value of war contracts and commitments made in Canada, including plants, plant extensions and airport construction, exceeds \$9,000,000,000.

Canada's aid to the United Nations, therefore, has been on a substantial scale. This year part of that assistance is in the form of mutual aid. War equipment, raw materials and food-stuffs to the value of \$1,000,000,000 are being provided on the basis of strategic need. Effective

use in the prosecution of the war of supplies purchased with the \$1,000,000,000 is good and sufficient consideration for transferring them to any of the United Nations.

Reciprocal arrangements may be entered into, such as the furnishing of supplies or services in return for the goods or the assurance that goods which may have a post-war use will be returned after the war, but the prime consideration is that they will be used in the joint and effective prosecution of the war.

It is Canada's purpose that the vital flow of arms to the fighting fronts will not be diverted or obstructed by financial considerations. The United Nations pay for substantial quantities of war supplies which they obtain from Canada, and it is only the excess of supplies for which they cannot pay that is provided for under the mutual aid plan.

In previous years Canada has provided Great Britain with advances, interest-free loans and other financial aid totalling more than \$2,400,000,000, in addition to a gift of \$1,000,000,000 in 1942, so Britain might buy supplies in Canada for itself and other United Nations.

Food

Canada is one of the great food-producing countries of the world. The gross value of its agricultural production has increased from about \$1,205,000,000 in 1939 to more than \$2,000,000,000 in 1942. Exports of agricultural and vegetable food products, tobacco and its products and animal and fish products from Canada to the United Kingdom alone exceeded \$263,000,000 in value in 1942.

Fifteen thousand tons of wheat go regularly every month to Greece as a gift of the Canadian people. Canada has extended a \$10,000,000 credit to Russia covering purchases of Canadian wheat and flour.

Although wheat production prospects in 1943 are less favorable in Canada, the United States and Australia, smaller crops will be offset by a large carry-over of old wheat in North America. Canada's carry-over at the close of the 1942-43 crops year on July 31 was at the record level of 601,500,000 bushels.

Trade

Canadian industry's concentration on war requirements and a great curtailment in peacetime products have enabled Canada

to become a major source of war materials. As a result, Canada's export trade in 1942 was more than double that of 1939, and the rate of increase is being maintained. Total exports and imports in 1942, excluding gold, exceeded \$4,000,000,000, compared with about \$1,687,000,000 in 1939.

During the first seven months of 1943 Canada's exports, mainly war needs such as munitions and food for the United Nations, reached the total of \$1,581,400,000 against \$1,295,300,000 in the same period of 1942, a growth in one year of more than 22%.

The value of domestic exports in July, amounting to \$303,600,000, was approximately four times the value of any peacetime monthly trade and about 50% above the figure for July, 1942. The previous highest value occurred in December, 1942, when exports reached a total of \$269,000,000. About 75% of these exports are war materials. The great bulk of the exports in July went to the United Kingdom—\$124,400,000—while shipments to the United States were second—\$90,800,000. The seven-months total exports show \$574,300,000 went to the United

Kingdom, and \$612,700,000 to the United States.

Imports have not varied much in the last two years. For the first seven months of 1943 they were \$990,500,000. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to \$79,500,000, and from the United States \$808,400,000.

Canada's favorable balance of trade for the seven months of 1943 reached the figure of \$604,000,000, only \$137,000,000 less than the favorable balance for the whole of 1942.

Both export and import trade have mirrored the change-over of the nation from a peacetime to a war economy. Little of the country's pre-war trade remains, but reconversion to a peacetime basis is occupying the attention of the government.

Faced with the necessity of maintaining and enlarging trade after the war, the nation is looking to retention of Great Britain and the United States as its two best customers and the development of great potential markets for Canadian merchandise and products, such as China, the Caribbean countries, Central and South America.

Diplomatic Relations

Reflecting its growing stature

in world affairs, Canada's diplomatic representation abroad has been expanded and extended during the years of war. In September, 1939, Canada had, in addition to the long established office of the high commissioner in London, resident legations in Brussels, Paris, Tokyo, The Hague and Washington, in addition to the office of the permanent delegate to the League of Nations. All of these offices, with the exception of that at Washington, have subsequently been closed, but in their place 14 new offices abroad have been opened.

Five high commissioners have been appointed within the British Commonwealth, to Australia, Eire, Newfoundland, New Zealand and South Africa. New legations have been established in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China and the U.S.S.R., and one minister has been accredited to seven of the Allied governments now operating in London—Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia. All of these countries are represented at Ottawa by ministers, high commissioners or accredited representatives as the case may be, and there are also resident minis-

ters from Sweden and Argentina.

Canadian consular officers now are serving in Greenland and in St. Pierre and Miquelon, and a consul-general at New York heads the first separate consular establishment in the United States. In addition, there are in Canada consular representatives of the Argentine, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador and Venezuela.

Post-War

There are several factors which are certain to enhance the importance of Canada's position in the post-war world:

Its marked wartime conversion from an agricultural to an industrial nation.

The expanded development of its natural resources, especially hydro-electric installations—its surplus of power after the war is likely to lead to greatly augmented activities in world trade.

Its strategic position at the crossroads of probable world air routes.

Its great stock of food, especially wheat, and its great productive capacity which predetermine for it a major role in the rebuilding of Europe.

What voice Canada will have in the councils that make and keep the peace remains to be

seen, but Prime Minister King has given an indication of the trend of thought of the Canadian government:

"The strong bonds which have linked the United Nations into a working model of co-operation must be strengthened and developed for even greater use in the years of peace... The time is approaching... when even before victory is won the concept of the United nations will have to be embodied in some form of international organization.

"On the one hand, authority in international affairs must not be concentrated exclusively in the largest powers. On the other, authority cannot be divided equally among all the 30 or more sovereign states that comprise the United Nations, or all effective authority will disappear.

"A number of new international institutions are likely to be set up as a result of the war. In the view of the government, effective representation on these bodies should neither be restricted to the largest states nor necessarily extended to all states. Representation should be determined on a functional basis which will admit to full membership those countries, large or small, which have the greatest contribution to make to the particular object in question..."

"Some compromise must be found between the theoretical equality of states and the practical necessity of limiting representation on international bodies to a workable number. That compromise can be discovered, especially in economic matters, by the adoption of the functional principle of representation. That principle, in turn, is likely to find many new expressions in the gigantic task of liberation, restoration and reconstruction."

Facts and Figures

A Record of Canadian Achievement in War

ARMED FORCES

	Navy	Army	Air Force	Total
Present strength (more than) ...	67,000	460,000	200,000	727,000
Pre-war strength (more than) ...	1,700	4,500	4,000	10,200

NAVY



THE newest and best equipped of Canada's warships, H.M.C.S. *Huron*, went into service recently. A Tribal class destroyer, the *Huron* is engaged with a striking force of the Royal Navy. Her gunpower is more than double that of Canadian River class destroyers; she carries twin 4.7 gun mountings, reinforced by numerous anti-aircraft weapons, torpedo tubes

and depth charges. Her displacement is about 2,000 tons. Her crew comprises 14 officers and about 250 men.

Two Tribal class destroyers were completed for the Canadian Navy in British yards in 1942. The *Huron* was built in the same yards, and one other R.C.N. Tribal class destroyer now is building. As completed the destroyers are manned by Can-

adians. Eventually Canada will have a flotilla of eight Tribal class destroyers. The Royal Navy has placed four of its escort destroyers at the disposal of the R.C.N.

While the principal work of the Royal Canadian Navy has been in guarding the sea lanes of the Atlantic, the R.C.N. has co-operated in the defence of the west coast. Canadian naval ships are responsible for patrolling a part of the North Pacific coast. The R.C.N. also has the responsibility for the control of merchant shipping in the ports and along the coasts of British Columbia and for minesweeping in the defended areas.

Forces of the Royal Canadian Navy joined the United States Navy in the expedition in August to occupy the island of Kiska in the Aleutians.

The Canadian Navy and the Royal Navy are responsible for all convoy protection on the vital North Atlantic route, assisted by the air forces of Canada, Britain and the United States. All operations are closely co-ordinated.

The Canadian Navy's duties in this work have been steadily

expanded since the outbreak of war until now nearly one-half of the protection of merchant shipping is provided by the R.C.N.

While the United States retains strategic responsibility for the Western Atlantic, including escort operations not related to British trade convoys and local Canadian traffic, complete charge of trade convoys from Northwestern Atlantic ports to the United Kingdom has been assumed by Canada and Great Britain. United States escort vessels are continuing to assist Canadian and British forces.

Canadian naval ships have been operating in the Mediterranean war theatre for many months and have been credited with several successes against enemy submarines in that area.

Since the outbreak of war, when it had 15 ships, the Canadian Navy's strength has increased 36-fold to more than 550 ships of all types, including destroyers, frigates, corvettes, auxiliary cruisers and minesweepers. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943, it was planned to add about 100 ships, but 150 actually were added.

This year it is planned to add some 70 fighting ships, besides others not of the combat types.

In addition to the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, there are three personnel components of the Canadian Navy: The Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. The R.C.N. is the permanent core of the organization. The R.C.N.R. is composed of persons who have

followed the sea as a profession. The R.C.N.V.R. is made up of civilians who, in peacetime, were not employed in occupations connected with the sea, but who have been given training to serve afloat.

There are many hundreds of members of the R.C.N. serving with the R.N.

Operations of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service are described under "Women," page 33.

"Our offensive operations against Axis submarines continue to progress most favorably in all areas, and during May, June and July we have sunk at sea a total of 90 U-boats, which represents an average loss of nearly one U-boat a day over the period. . .

"In the first six months of 1943 the number of ships sunk per U-boat operating was only half that in the last six months of 1942 and only a quarter that in the first half of 1942. . .

"During 1943 new ships completed by the Allies exceeded all sinkings from all causes by upwards of 3,000,000 tons."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL on August 15, 1943, after consultation with the British Admiralty, the United States Navy Department and the Canadian Department of National Defence for Naval Services.



ARMY

Present strength.....	more than 460,000
Pre-war strength.....	" " 4,500

THE ALLIED CONQUEST of Sicily took 39 days. The British-United States-Canadian force landed before dawn on July 10; by the early evening of August 17 all the Axis defenders of Sicily had been killed or captured or had fled across the two-mile-wide strait of Messina to Italy.

The Canadian First Division took part in some of the heaviest fighting of the offensive. Its task was to drive through the centre of the island, between the British and United States troops. In the closing stages of the battle the Canadians, with the British 78th Division of the Eighth Army, broke through the Mount Etna line, started the enemy retreat to the evacuation port of Messina.

General Sir Bernard Mont-

gomery visited Canadian troops on August 20 and told them:

"You handled yourselves according to the best and highest standards of any army in this very short, model little 39-day campaign. It has been said that it was a great honor for the Canadians to be in the Eighth Army, but I say that it was a great honor for the Eighth Army to have the Canadians."

Canadian casualties in Sicily were not heavy in view of the fierce resistance offered by the German divisions against which they fought. Canadian artillery units and engineers did much to avert casualties in advances against fortified positions and through the minefields which are

a principal weapon of the German army. Total casualties re-

ported to August 30, 1943, were:

	KILLED AND DIED OF WOUNDS	WOUNDED	MISSING	TOTAL
Officers.	37	119	10	166
Other ranks.	417	1,664	148	2,229
	454	1,783	158	2,395

On the other side of the world on August 15 other Canadians joined with United States troops in occupying the last North American territory held by the Japanese Empire—the island of Kiska in the Aleutians. Troops from districts all across the Dominion were represented in this operation. A large proportion of soldiers called for service under the National Resources Mobilization Act were among the troops who took over Kiska after the Japanese had evacuated it.

Defence Minister Ralston conferred with government and military chiefs in Britain during August and discussed Canadian war plans there with Prime Minister Churchill prior to the Quebec conference. With the chief of the Canadian general staff, Lieutenant-General Stuart, and the overseas commander, Lieutenant-General McNaughton, Mr. Ralston toured Canadian camps in Britain, saw for him-

self the living and training conditions of Canadian troops there. He told men of a Canadian armored brigade:

"Europe has to be cracked both from the south and north. China and the South Seas have to be liberated."

And to Canadian artillerymen he said:

"These are great days . . . The land forces will strike the last blow."

When the defence minister returned to Canada, he took part with other British and Canadian military leaders in the discussions of war policy at Quebec.

The Canadian Army Overseas is made up of two corps, one of three infantry divisions, the other of two armored divisions. Besides these there are large numbers of ancillary or corps troops. Corps troops are con-

cerned with communications, repairs to equipment, transport of supplies, medical and hospital services and many other functions. The Canadian Army has more than 170 such units.

The army now has passed its expansion stage. This was emphasized by changes in policy announced in August. These entail a reduction of the number of officers trained in Canada, the closing of three officers' training centres, the training of some officers in England and the reorganization of centres training reinforcement personnel.

In future a greater proportion of officers will come from candidates with overseas service, some of whom will be trained in England, and some in Canada.

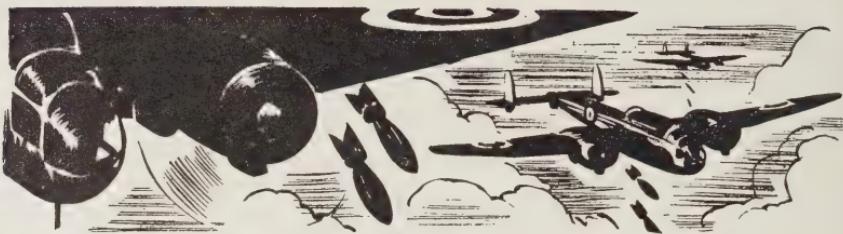
Emergency mobilization for Canadian defence during the last two years made heavy demands for trained officers, but now that the army has passed the expansion stage it is now well supplied with officers. Canadian defence requirements have decreased substantially, and officer requirements from now on will be principally to replace casualties and wastage, with consequent

curtailment in officer training facilities.

Under the plan to reorganize centres training reinforcement personnel, certain basic training centres are designated for the reception of recruits for armored, infantry and medical corps. Such basic training centres are then specifically associated with or "linked" to the advanced or corps training centre of the arm of the service concerned. In the case of the artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance, army service and provost corps, it has been found possible to link both basic and advanced training at the same corps training centre.

Personnel released from instructional and administrative duties by these changes will, if suitable, be taken into the army as reinforcements or return to civilian life. Under the "link training plan" the recruit will progress through his entire training as a member of his particular arm of the service—a factor which will maintain *esprit de corps*.

The operations of the Canadian Women's Army Corps are described under "Women," page 33.



AIR FORCE

Present strength.....	more than 200,000
Pre-war strength.....	" " 4,000

THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE during August took part in the heavy raids on Europe—Hamburg, Mannheim-Ludwigs-hafen, Nuremburg, Berlin. Canadians in these raids flew both in R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. squadrons. In a raid on Peenemuende, 60 miles northwest of Stettin in Germany, on August 17, giant four-motored Lancaster bombers were used in operations by pilots of the R.C.A.F. bomber group for the first time. R.C.A.F. fliers attached to the R.A.F. have been flying Lancasters for a considerable time.

Canadian fliers have been in the North Pacific battle area for many months. They flew with United States squadrons in the preliminary hammering of the island of Kiska before it was occupied by land and sea forces.

In the Mediterranean there has been no let-up in the systematic breaking down of Italian fortifications, communications and morale by air bombing. Canadian fliers have been in the Middle East theatre of war since the beginning of the African campaign, and other Canadian bombing squadrons joined in the pattern bombing of Sicily and the Italian mainland before the island was taken.

A quarter of the flying strength of the R.A.F. is made up of R.C.A.F. air crew serving with squadrons of the R.A.F. This does not include R.C.A.F. squadrons operating in the United Kingdom and in other parts of the world. There are 32 specifically R.C.A.F. squadrons already organized, and six squadrons in the process of organization.

The Canadian bomber group, organized at the beginning of 1943, has been in every big European raid of the war since its inception. The whole bomber group participated in the assault on Berlin on the night of August 23. Fifty-eight aircraft of the attacking force did not return from that raid, seven of them Canadian.

Air protection of Canada's Atlantic shores and of convoys arriving at and leaving east

coast Canadian ports is the responsibility of aircraft of the eastern air command. Anti-submarine squadrons of the eastern air command flew more than 5,000,000 nautical miles during 1942. While engaged in this work, R.C.A.F. aircraft have made more than 50 attacks on enemy U-boats.

Operations of the R.C.A.F. (Women's Division) are described under "Women," page 33.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AIR TRAINING PLAN

ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH Commonwealth Air Training Plan is essentially Canadian, young men from all the United Nations learn the art of air combat in its schools.

An ever-growing proportion of air crew required to man the planes on the fighting fronts is trained in the B.C.A.T.P. The more than 50,000 air crew trained in the plan would be more than enough to man 15,000 combat planes. Peak production of air crew on a monthly basis will not be reached for several months.

A joint enterprise of the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand

and United Kingdom governments, the plan is administered by the R.C.A.F., and more than 60% of the graduates are Canadians.

The plan is based on a proposal made to the governments of Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom on September 26, 1939, to set up a common air training system. The proposal was accepted in principle by the Canadian government on September 28. The first agreement was signed on December 17, 1939, the same day the first contingent of the Canadian Army landed in Britain. Immediately

the project of building airfields and training instructors began.

All the schools of the plan were to be in operation during 1942. On December 15, 1941, two days before the second birthday of the B.C.A.T.P., the final school was opened, beating the time limit by many months. There are now 154 schools, twice the number originally projected.

Although the final stages of

training of many classes of air crew cannot be completed on this side of the Atlantic, the larger part of the training is done in Canada. The following are percentages of air crew turned out under the B.C.A.T.P. who complete their training in Canada, and the percentages of training in Canada of those who complete their training in the United Kingdom:

	Percentage of air crew who complete training in Canada	Percentage of training in Canada by those who complete training in U.K.
Bombing navigators...	94	77
General navigators...	..	74
Wireless navigators...	19	81
Air bombers.....	..	73
Wireless air gunners...	86	76
Air gunners.....	..	58
Pilots.....	..	76

Under the original agreement Canada paid more than \$600,000,000 of the total \$900,000,000. This original agreement was intended to continue until March, 1943, but a new agreement was signed on June 5, 1942. It became effective July 1, 1942, and operates to March 31, 1945. Under the new agreement the plan is considerably enlarged. It will cost \$1,500,000,000, 50% of which will be paid by Canada. The United Kingdom will pay the remaining 50%, less deduc-

tions representing payments by New Zealand and Australia for the cost of training air crew.

Current monthly expenses of the plan are approximately \$40,000,000. Estimated expenditure by the R.C.A.F. for the B.C.A.T.P. for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944, is \$445,335,845.

The average miles flown each day in the plan, 2,006,626, is a distance equal to 80 times around the earth at the equator. More than 10,000 training aircraft are in use by the B.C.A.T.P.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL
in a world broadcast from Quebec City, August 31, 1943:

"Here at the gateway of Canada, in mighty lands which have never known the totalitarian tyrannies of a Hitler and Mussolini, the spirit of freedom has found a safe and abiding home. Here that spirit is no wandering phantom.

"It is enshrined in parliamentary institutions based on universal suffrage evolved through the centuries by the English-speaking people.

"It is inspired by the Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence. It is guarded by resolute and vigilant millions never so strong or so well armed as today...

"The contribution which Canada has made to the combined effort of the British Commonwealth and Empire in these tremendous times has deeply touched the heart of the Mother Country and of all the other members of our wide-spread family of states and races.

"From the darkest days the Canadian Army, growing stronger year by year, has played an indispensable part in guarding our British homeland from invasion. Now it is fighting with distinction in wider and in widening fields.

"The Empire Air Training organization which has been a wonderful success has found its seat in Canada and has welcomed the flower of the manhood of Great Britain, of Australia, of New Zealand, to her spacious flying fields and to comradeship with her own gallant sons.

"Canada has become in the course of this war an important seafaring nation, building many scores of warships and merchant ships, some of them built thousands of miles from salt water, sending them forth, and manned by hardy Canadian seamen to guard the Atlantic convoys and our vital lifeline across the ocean.

"The munitions industries of Canada have played a most important part in our war economy. Last but not least Canada has relieved Great Britain of what would have otherwise been a debt for these munitions of no less than \$2,000,000,000. All this, of course, was dictated by no law. It came from no treaty or formal obligation. It sprang in perfect freedom from sentiment and tradition and in a generous resolve to serve the future of mankind.

"I am glad to pay my tribute on behalf of Britain to the Great Dominion, and to pay it from Canadian soil."



» MUNITIONS «

CERTAIN of Canada's major production objectives have been reached, but there will be no slackening of the over-all effort, only a change in emphasis. Some programs will be reduced, others expanded. Because of heavy reserves and altered needs abroad there have been cuts in ammunition orders which have reduced the over-all demand for certain components and explosives. The abandonment of certain types of anti-tank guns, the completion of aircraft machine gun contracts, reduced orders for anti-aircraft ordnance and heavier demands for naval guns and army rifles have meant adjustments in the gun production program. Stress has been placed on the expansion of aircraft output, naval ship construction and heavier production of signals and communications equipment.

At the end of June work was



in progress, and in most instances far advanced, leading to the production of the following equipment: Special gun parts, secret equipment and weapons, new type high explosive shell, two types of fuses, seven types of small arms ammunition, four types of drill cartridge cases, tank gun barrels, universal gun mountings, anti-tank gun barrels, Oerlikon gun mountings, Polsten machine guns, Browning automatic pistols, new ground bombs, land torpedoes and new type of tank.

Ammunition.—Twenty-eight types of heavy shells of 15 different calibres, ranging from 40 mm. quick-firing to four-inch naval, were being made at the close of 1942. Seven types have gone out of production, and two have been added. Some 300 plants are turning out rounds of heavy ammunition. The large quantities of shell components

include 14 types of fuses, 17 types of cartridge cases, two types of gaines, and nine kinds of primers. There are also two types of depth charges, eight types of trench mortar bombs, pyrotechnics of 70 basic kinds as well as aerial bombs, practice bombs, anti-tank mines and rifle grenades.

Chemicals and Explosives.

—To all fighting fronts today go complete rounds of shells, bombs, mines, depth charges and grenades filled in Canadian plants with explosives produced in Canada by Canadian workers from Canadian-made chemicals. Canadian chemicals provide the smoke screens that protect British convoys. More than 50 different projects cover an area equal to that of Montreal. Forty are already in operation. Of the 18 major projects, three are mammoth shell filling developments, three are making explosives, two are fuse-filling undertakings, and the others are chemicals producers. Total employment exceeds 50,000 men and women. Canada is increasing its production toward unlimited goals of the secret and most powerful explosive developed anywhere

during the present war. This explosive has increased the effectiveness of depth charges by at least 50%. Excess production of ammonium nitrate now is being supplied to the fertilizer markets of Canada and the United States and thus replaces previously imported nitrogenous fertilizers and assists in the food program.

Small Arms Ammunition.

—In 1940 Canada made only three types to a value of \$3,500,000. Now it is making 24 types of seven calibres, ranging from .22 to 20 mm. and having a weekly value of more than \$1,500,000. The plants and arsenals employ 30,000, more than half of them women.

Guns.—In the production of guns and small arms Canada has achieved mass output on a constantly rising scale. Toward the end of 1942 the monthly output was greater than it had been for all 1941. More than one-fifth of the total government investment in war plants has been allocated to the production of guns and small arms. Ten types of heavy ordnance and sixteen types of carriages and mountings are being

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION RECORD



	To	
	Weekly	June 30, 1943
Munitions.....	\$55,000,000	\$4,500,000,000
Ships (escort, cargo, patrol)....	6 or more	500 launched
Aircraft.....	80	8,000
Motor vehicles.....	4,000	500,000
Armored fighting vehicles (including tanks).....	450	25,000
Guns (barrels or mountings)....	1,200 (1,000 guns and barrels and 200 mountings)	55,500
Heavy ammunition (complete rounds, filled).....	525,000	40,000,000
Small arms (rifles, machine guns, etc.).....	13,000	650,000
Small arms ammunition.....	25,000,000 rounds	2,000,000,000 rounds
Chemicals and explosives.....	10,000 tons	800,000 tons
Instruments and communications equipment.....	\$4,300,000	\$160,000,000
Total value to July 1 of contracts and commitments, including plants, plant extensions and airport construction.....	about	\$9,000,000,000
Expenditure on plant expansion and defence projects.....	about	\$1,200,000,000
Estimated production program for fiscal year 1943-44.....	\$3,425,000,000	
War production in 1942.....	2,600,000,000	
" " " 1941.....	1,200,000,000	
Value of munitions and other war materials exported in World War I.....	1,002,672,413	

made in Canadian shops. Merchant ships and combat vessels made in Canadian yards now can be equipped with Canadian-made guns. Canadian field artillery, anti-aircraft guns, tank and anti-tank guns are shipped for service on all fronts.

Naval Guns and Naval Orders.—Canada now is producing four types of naval guns and 10 types of naval mountings for use both on combat and merchant ships; 20 or more components of naval torpedoes in quantity, including engines, propellers, bodies, transmission gear and gyroscopes. Many British warships being repaired and re-equipped in Canadian and United States ports are being supplied with Canadian-made guns, mountings, anti-submarine detection equipment and instruments.

Small Arms.—Maximum output of the Bren gun, 8,000 a month, was reached in June. The 100,000th Bren gun was produced in mid-August and was presented to China as a symbol of a steady stream of small arms expected to be sent there. Original schedule for the No. 4 army rifle, Canadian version of Lee-

Enfield, was doubled during the last year, and the output now exceeds 34,000 a month. Production of the Sten is at its peak, 6,000 a month, and will carry on at this rate this year. There are eight major plants and scores of sub-contractors engaged on small arms contracts. Output of small arms in 1942 increased 1,300% over 1941. Present production includes rifles, carbines, anti-tank rifles, smoke dischargers, bomb throwers, two types of trench mortars and four types of machine guns.

Motorized Equipment.—Military motor vehicles, as distinguished from fighting units, are being turned out in more than 100 different types. Canada's output of fighting vehicles and motor transport has been one of the most important contributions its industry has made to the war. More than 36% of the motorized equipment throughout the entire Middle East was of Canadian make, and 50% of the load-carrying vehicles used by General Montgomery's victorious Eighth Army in North Africa were Canadian made. The production rate of war vehicles is \$400,000,000 worth a year.

Tanks.—The Valentine tank program — 1,400 tanks which have gone to Russia—has been completed, and the last tank was delivered on schedule. The plant has been converted to the production of engines and components for the escort vessel program. More than 1,700 Ram tanks have been produced, and the end of the contract is being approached. The tank arsenal is to produce the M-4 tank, which is now standard for the United States, British and Canadian armies.

Aircraft.—Canada now has achieved production of combat planes such as the Lancaster, Mosquito and Curtiss Helldiver, and production figures will increase steadily. For the first time some of these made-in-Canada first-line combat planes are being flown across the Atlantic. Nine types of aircraft are being produced as follows:

FAIRCHILD CORNELL — single-engined elementary trainer.

NORTH AMERICAN HARVARD — single-engined advanced trainer.

CANADIAN ANSON — twin-engined reconnaissance bomber and bombing and gunnery trainer.

BRISTOL BOLINGBROKE — twin-engined reconnaissance bomber and gunnery trainer.

CATALINA PBY - 5A — twin-engined coastal reconnaissance amphibian.

LANCASTER — four-engined long-range bomber.

CURTISS "HELLDIVER" — single-engined navy dive-bomber.

MOSQUITO — twin-engined fighter-bomber.

NOORDUYN NORSEMAN—single-engined transport.

Planes produced to the end of May totalled 8,014 as follows:

Elementary trainers..... 2,360

Advanced trainers..... 3,578

Service aircraft..... 2,076

The Canadian aircraft industry and plants in component manufacture now employ more than 100,000 workers, more than 25% of whom are women. Because production is being increased, the industry in future will be able to absorb all workers not required by the armed services and in high priority shipbuilding who hitherto were employed on those programs being curtailed. The aircraft industry has a backlog of orders amounting to \$1,000,000,000.

Aircraft Overhaul.—Special plants located strategically across Canada recondition and replace into service 200 planes and 800 engines every month.

Signals and Communications.—Canadian invention is responsible for seven major developments in the production of

signals equipment, ranging from a "talkie-walkie" set, which one man can operate as easily as a cradle 'phone, to a super-high-power field wireless station with a radius of more than 100 miles. The 1943 production of instruments will reach the \$250,000,000 total, sixth in Canadian war output dollar value. Three new industries have been developed in Canada to meet the demands of the radio industry, the output of which has expanded 16-fold since the beginning of the war. They are a dynamotor industry,

a ceramic insulation industry and a crystal industry. Besides supplying the Canadian armed forces with nearly 100 different types of signals equipment, Canada is providing communications supplies for service in every theatre of war. Even the United States depends on Canada for large quantities of signals apparatus. Because of its excellent research facilities, Canada is the only producer of certain secret types of ground and air detection apparatus of the most complex nature.



Cargo Shipbuilding.—During the 20 years before the war Canada built not one seagoing merchant ship. By mid-August a total of 200 freighters had been launched. The 200th ship established two records—it was completed 39 days after its keel was laid, and its hull was constructed in 30 working days. It was launched with two other 10,000-tonners at the same yard. Freigh-

ters delivered, under construction, or on order total more than 300, of which 90% are 10,000-ton ships. Roughly one-half of the over-all commitments for shipbuilding in Canada, which total \$1,000,000,000, will be spent on cargo ship construction. More than 1,500,000 tons of merchant shipping has been delivered. There are 50,000 workers in the 11 Canadian yards

engaged in the cargo ship program, and the types of ships are: North Sands, a coal burner basically similar to the oil burning Liberty ship in the United States; Victory, an oil burner, and a 4,700-tonner originally designed for British operation and now modified to meet Canadian operating conditions. Arrangements are being made to build next year an improved design of cargo ship to be known as the Canadian type, one of the characteristics of which will be its adaptability for either coal or fuel oil.

Naval Shipbuilding.—Contracts have been placed for more than 500 frigates, corvettes and steel minesweepers. By August a total of 300 had been launched. In addition to the steel vessel program, orders had been placed for 180 wooden patrol ships and wooden minesweepers, of which more than 100 were in the water by the end of June. Also two destroyers of the Tribal class are being built. Twelve yards are engaged on the construction of escort vessels. Of these the largest type is the frigate. These ships, more than 300 feet in length, are bigger, faster and more heavily armed than cor-

vettes. There are 65 smaller boatbuilders with about 4,000 employees turning out a wide variety of small craft ranging from lifeboats to the smaller patrol boats. Of the more than 4,000 boats ordered from these yards, about 75% have been delivered. Expenditure on this small craft program now totals more than \$16,000,000. In addition several eastern yards are engaged in ship repair and overhaul work. There are more than 300 Canadian component manufacturers and hundreds of subcontractors supplying the countless requirements of the industry, from rivets to ship plate, from navigation instruments to engines and boilers.

Destinations.—About 30% of all Canadian war production is delivered directly to the Canadian armed forces at home and abroad. The remainder goes to Britain, the United States, India, Africa, Russia, China, Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific—to all United Nations fighting fronts.

Timber.—In 1943 Canada will supply Britain with 70% of its lumber import requirements; British Empire countries with

about 100,000,000 feet of urgently needed timber for military purposes, and the United States with about 900,000,000 feet of lumber, all of which will be directed into military uses. Canada this year has undertaken to ship 1,550,000 cords of pulp-wood to the United States. This is a reduction of 350,000 cords from the quantity shipped in 1942, but when added to Canadian shipments of newsprint and pulp, it will provide a balanced program of pulp and paper production and consumption in North America.

Rubber.—Construction of the government-owned Polymer Corporation plant at Sarnia, Ontario, is progressing rapidly, and, when operating at capacity, it will have an output of 34,000 tons of buna-S and 7,000 tons of butyl rubber a year. It was designed to meet the full war needs of Canada, and its production of synthetic rubber will be used only for direct war purposes and such other essential purposes as now crude rubber is used.

Steel.—Canada has built the two largest blast furnaces in the British Empire. This summer the pig iron output is at a rate of

more than 2,500,000 tons a year, which is nearly four times as much as in 1939. Steel production has been doubled since the war began, and Canada now is the fourth greatest steel producer among the United Nations, exceeded only by the United States, Russia and Great Britain. The most spectacular expansion has been in the field of alloy steels for guns, armor plate and machine tools, the production of which is now five times as great as in 1939. Before the war Canada had not manufactured a pound of armor plate, yet today the factory making this plate is turning out enough for all Canadian requirements for tanks, armored vehicles, gun shields and certain naval purposes. The output of steel ingots has increased from less than 1,500,000 tons in 1939 to an expected rate of more than 3,000,000 tons a year at the end of 1943. New rolling and finishing mills of the most modern type have been equipped and are in operation. Two new plate mills helped to increase production of plate to nearly 300,000 tons more in 1942 than in 1939. Most of this has gone into building cargo vessels and fighting ships. Shell steel production now is at

about 250,000 tons year. About 500,000 tons of steel a year are being used to make tanks and other army vehicles. The output of castings has risen from 61,000 tons in 1939 to 160,000 tons in 1942.

Non-ferrous Metals.—Canada is the greatest base metal exporting country in the world, and this year its output will attain the highest peak in its history. This has been achieved by an enormous expansion of the aluminum industry, development of a Canadian process for the production of magnesium, extension of recovery operations at large base metal mines, revival of old mines, expansion of existing properties, and development and exploitation of new marginal and sub-marginal deposits. Because the production and stockpiles of metals are, in effect, pooled for the use of all the United Nations, however, Canada is in the paradoxical position of being in short supply of almost all non-ferrous metals, including those produced do-

mestically. The aluminum industry provides possibly Canada's most spectacular story of wartime expansion. The Canadian output is more than six times that of 1939, is now greater than the total 1939 production of the rest of the world and is supplying about 40% of the war requirements of the United Nations. Canada produces 95% of the combined nickel output of the United Nations; 20% of the zinc output; 12½% of the copper output; 15% of the lead output; 75% of the asbestos output and 20% of the mercury output. The most important discovery of tungsten yet made on this continent went into production in June, and before the end of this year Canada should be well on the way toward self-sufficiency in the production of this metal. Canada's production of refined metals has increased as follows:

	1939	1942
	Tons	Tons
Refined copper . . .	232,000	270,600
Refined lead	191,000	243,800
Refined nickel	64,500	93,300
Refined zinc	175,600	216,000



MANPOWER

RESPONSIBILITY FOR mobilizing and allocating all manpower in Canada rests with National Selective Service under the Department of Labor.

Labor priorities, in which every employer or establishment is classified as having very high, high, low or no labor priority, give the more than 200 National Selective Service offices a yardstick by which to gauge the importance of labor requirements.

The industrial mobilization survey plan facilitates the orderly withdrawal of replaceable workers from essential industries into the armed services and provides for their replacement with the least possible disturbance to production.

The minister of labor is empowered to order employers in specified industries to discontinue employing men aged 16 to 40 inclusive, whether married or single and whether liable to the military call-up or not, after a specified date unless a special permit is obtained.

Six orders have been issued so far, covering dozens of groups of employments. The employees affected must register at the

nearest Employment and Selective Service office.

This makes available for essential work such as farming, lumbering, coal mining, fishing and war production a considerable number of workers. The task of moving men up to occupations of high priority will progress further, however, as rapidly as possible, for the number of vacancies in high priority jobs is still substantial.

Non-compliance with a direction to transfer to higher priority industry, including farm labor, will make a man liable for service in an alternative work camp on somewhat the same basis as a conscientious objector.

To counteract further the labor shortage in high priority industries, National Selective Service has been surveying high labor priority plants to increase the employment of women and has been trying to increase half-day work by housewives.

The machinery of National Selective Service itself is being overhauled by strengthening and broadening its administrative functions and undertaking increased decentralization.

To provide manpower for fuel-wood cutting, Selective Service officers are given authority for compulsory direction for employment in this work of men between 16 and 65. This applies also to employment in fishing and fish-processing.

Teachers employed in schools, colleges and universities are to be retained in their professions.

Any person between 16 and 65 years of age must register for work with the local office of National Selective Service if not gainfully occupied for seven consecutive days (full-time students, housewives and clergy are not included). Men of military call-up age applying for permits to obtain employment must furnish proof that they have not contravened mobilization regulations. No Canadian employer or employee may make any employment arrangement without first obtaining authority of the local office of National Selective Service, unless the parties involved are especially excepted under the regulations.

National Selective Service is also responsible for the call-up of men for compulsory military training and service in the armed forces in Canada and its terri-

torial waters. By order-in-council authority may be given to dispatch such men to areas outside of Canada.

Under mobilization regulations men, single or childless widowers at July 15, 1940, from the ages of 18 to 45 inclusive, and medically fit, are liable for military service. So far only men born between 1902 and 1925 inclusive (who have reached the age of 18½) are being called. Married men between the ages of 18½ and 30 inclusive also are subject to call.

Postponement of military service usually is granted to men engaged in essential industries. As of June 1, 1943, approximately 100,000 postponements were in effect, and it is estimated that about two-thirds of these are in agriculture and one-third in industry.

Some army personnel from operational units and depots in Canada, home war establishments and the Veterans' Guard of Canada are being made available for farm duty and compassionate farm leave to help relieve the manpower shortage in agriculture. (Also selected farmers and experienced farm workers

from Ontario are transferred on a voluntary basis to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the western harvest.)

On the declaration on May 17 that a state of national emergency exists in regard to the production of coal in Canada, new Selective Service regulations prevent coal miners being accepted as volunteers for the armed

forces, and workers in coal mines are granted automatic postponement of military training under the National Resources Mobilization Act until February 1, 1944. Coal miners are granted leave from the armed services in Canada if they are willing to return to the mines. All ex-coal miners are requested to return to coal mining regardless of their present occupations.

WOMEN

As CANADA COMPLETES four years of war it faces a critical manpower situation. As a result the Department of Labor is appealing to all Canadian women not engaged in essential jobs to give full or part time to war work. There is no reserve of men and very little reserve of women, and it is considered necessary for every woman to make an extra effort to serve where the aid will be most beneficial.

The number of women employed in factory and industrial work only has increased from 144,000 in 1939 to 419,000 at present, and 255,000 of these are engaged directly or indirectly in war industry.

More than 33,091 women

have enlisted in the armed forces, and about 64,000 more are needed.

The Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, the youngest women's service organized to release men for more active duties, was established by order-in-council in June, 1942, and on August 29, 1943, it celebrated one year of organization. The W.R.C.N.S. had hoped to recruit 3,000 members during its first year of organization. By August 27 3,683 were attested and 3,005 called up. By March, 1944, the service hopes to have a strength of 5,500. There is urgent need for cooks, laundresses, mess stewards, supply assistants and sick berth attendants to take

CANADIAN WOMANPOWER

Women over 14 years of age in Canada.....	4,240,000
Women gainfully occupied (at Jan. 30, 1943).....	1,152,000
Engaged directly or indirectly in war industry.....	255,000
Engaged in other work (at Jan. 30, 1943)	936,000
Farm women (at Jan. 30, 1943)....	830,000
Women students (at Jan. 30, 1943).	309,000
Other women, including non-farm housewives (at Jan. 30, 1943)....	1,629,000
Considered unemployable.....	300,000
Enlisted in the armed services	More than 33,091
W.R.C.N.S.....	" " 3,683
C.W.A.C.....	" " 13,257
R.C.A.F. (W.D.).....	" " 13,500
Nursing services.....	" " 2,611
Female doctors in the armed services.....	40

over shore jobs and release sailors for manning new ships.

The Canadian Women's Army Corps celebrated its second anniversary on August 29. It was established by order-in-council in August, 1941, and commenced training on September 1, 1941. More than 13,257 had enlisted by August, 1943.

The Royal Canadian Air Force (Women's Division) was established in July, 1941, and had enlisted more than 13,500 by

August 15, 1943. Reinforcements are going overseas steadily as increasing numbers of the Women's Division are being assigned to R.C.A.F. bomber stations overseas. About 200 British wives of Canadian servicemen have joined the Women's Division and are being trained to help staff a new Canadian heavy bomber station. The service is opening several new trades, including aero engine and air frame mechanics, and many members are re-mustering to undertake these newer trades.

Canadian women in nursing services uniforms totalled more than 2,611 by the end of August, with more than 1,866 in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, 196 in the Royal Canadian Navy nursing service, and 299 nurses in the R.C.A.F. There are also about 250 Canadian nurses serving with the South African military nursing service.

The first women of the Allied forces to reach Sicily after the invasion of the island on July 10 were a group of Canadian nursing sisters who have been attending the Canadian wounded behind the front line.

There are 40 women doctors in the armed services, four in the navy, 22 in the R.C.A.M.C., and 14 in the R.C.A.F.

Inaugurated in July, 1940, the war emergency training program of the federal Department of Labor had enrolled 36,837 women by July 31, 1943, and more than 28,400 had completed training.

During July 2,231 persons enrolled for training in the 110 industrial training centres operating, and 922 of these (41%) were women.

On July 31 there were in train-

ing: 873 women in full-time, and 90 women in part-time industrial training centre classes; 849 women in full-time and 38 in part-time plant school classes.

By the end of July 105 plant schools had been approved. Industry itself commenced giving training under the government program April 1, 1942.

Since the Dominion-provincial equal-cost agreement for wartime day nurseries was made in July, 1942, 19 nurseries have been approved, 13 in Ontario and six in Montreal. Eighteen were in operation in August, and the 19th, a two-unit nursery in Montreal, was scheduled to open early in September.

Alberta is the third province to take advantage of the Dominion-provincial plan. It was expected to sign an agreement with the federal government early in September.

Volunteer work of Canadian women has been given support by the Department of National War Services through its women's voluntary services division by means of the establishment of women's voluntary services centres in Canadian cities and towns. These centres recruit and place

volunteers and thereby ensure to national and local organizations a source of volunteers to carry forward their increasing activities.

The value of volunteer work in this war will be brought to the attention of Canadians during Volunteer Week, September 12 to 20, when national and local

organizations will explain voluntary war activities to the public.

The block plan of contacting householders in cities to obtain their assistance in voluntary projects has proved successful. It now forms the organizational and communication background for most central offices of W.V.S. centres.



"The cumulative effect of shortages of civilian supplies and raw materials, machinery and manpower is exerting more pressure now than at any time since the beginning of the war. Many people, fed up with restrictions and controls, are tending to let selfishness rule their judgment, forgetting that in so doing they not only weaken the drive needed for the knock-out punch to our enemies, but as well they risk losing the benefits they have achieved by their forbearance and co-operation up to the present time. . .

"I say definitely that inflation is no imaginary condition—we have all the circumstances and pressures which create inflation right here—now! We must fight tooth and nail to prevent those pressures being translated into a price inflation. We are in the greatest possible danger of failing to do so."

DONALD GORDON, *chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, on August 14, 1943.*

CONTROLS

WARTIME CONTROLS in Canada are administered chiefly by the following departments, each represented by a minister of the government, who is responsible to the people of Canada through Parliament:

The Wartime Industries Control Board, Department of Munitions and Supply, is responsible for the supply and allocation of all materials essential for war needs.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Department of Finance, has supreme authority in the field of price control and consumer rationing.

National Selective Service, Department of Labor, is responsible for the allocation of manpower to the armed forces, agriculture and essential war industry. (See separate section on Manpower.)

The National War Labor Board administers government regulations on wages control and also regulations on the cost-of-living bonus.

The Foreign Exchange Control Board, Department of Finance, has control over all financial

transactions between residents of Canada and other countries.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board was constituted under the War Measures Act, September 3, 1939, "to provide safeguards under war conditions against any undue advancement in the price of food, fuel and other necessities of life, and to ensure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of such commodities."

The responsibility of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board for policing individual prices was broadened in December, 1941, when the government made the board responsible for the maintenance of the over-all price ceiling, which was established to prevent inflation.

Then the cost-of-living index showed a percentage advance of 14.9 above the pre-war level. The December, 1942, index, after 12 months of price ceiling, showed a cost-of-living advance of only 2.6%.

To stabilize the cost-of-living, prices of certain food commodities were lowered in December,

1942, by the reduction of duties and taxes and payment of subsidies.

From September 3, 1939, to March 31, 1943, import and domestic subsidies totalled \$65,161,507, of which the food group accounted for \$28,539,041, or almost half. It is estimated that consumers' subsidies to be paid during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944, will amount to \$120,000,000.

Commitments to Great Britain, the needs of the armed forces, transportation difficulties and shipping losses have necessitated consumer rationing which ensures an equitable distribution of the necessities of living.

On September 2, 1943, the tea and coffee ration, which had been in effect since August 3, 1942, was increased by one-third, and rationing of jams, jellies, syrups, canned fruit and similar products became effective. Each Canadian is entitled to the following rations:

TEA..... $1\frac{1}{8}$ ounce weekly, or
COFFEE..... $5\frac{1}{8}$ ounces weekly.

(The tea and coffee ration is not available to children under 12).

SUGAR.....half a pound weekly
(plus special seasonal allowance to housewives for canning).

BUTTER....half a pound weekly.
MEAT.....one to two and a half pounds weekly according to type of meat.

JAM, JELLY,
ETC.....the consumer has one choice twice a month from a wide variety of commodities, for which the rations vary from six to 12 fluid ounces. As an alternative half a pound of sugar may be obtained.

GASOLINE..non-essential passenger cars—40 units a year; essential and commercial vehicles — ration tailored to meet individual needs. (Unit as at August, 1943 = 3 gallons).

Gasoline, under Dominion order, and liquor and beer, under provincial orders, are the only commodities other than foods regularly rationed in Canada. However, short supplies of coal, fuel oil, rubber and some other products have necessitated certain restrictions in regard to them.

It will be an offence for anyone—householder or commercial or industrial user—to waste coal or heat next winter. Maximum temperatures will be established for industrial plants and commercial and other buildings, with the temperatures to vary according to the need. A nationwide conservation program aims at saving at least 20% of the

amount of coal burned during the winter of 1942-43.

As an indication of the increasing needs of the armed forces, following is a comparison of the purchases of food for the services in Canada during the first five months of 1943 and during the whole of 1941:

	January to May 1943 Tons	1941 Tons
Meats.....	22,000	32,500
Vegetables.....	41,000	57,000
Bread.....	16,000	25,000
Butter.....	3,200	5,000
Coffee and tea...	800	1,600
Evaporated milk	4,000	6,000
Eggs.....	7,250,000 Doz.	5,800,000 Doz.

To help control volume of purchasing power, as well as production costs, both of which influence prices, wages and salaries in Canada were stabilized late in 1941. To adjust wages to wartime price levels, however, every employer, except in a few

exempted classes, must pay a bonus to employees below the rank of foreman. This bonus varies with each point change in the adjusted cost-of-living index (August, 1939 = 100) as announced every three months by the National War Labor Board. The bonus was increased July 2, 1942, when the adjusted index rose to 117.0. Since then there has not been a quarterly point change in the index. At July 2, 1943, the time for quarterly reckoning, the index was 117.9.

The bonus payment is as follows: 25c for each point rise in the cost of living for all adult male employees and for all other employees employed at basic wage rates of \$25 or more a week; one per cent of their basic weekly wage rates for male employees under 21 and women workers employed at basic wage rates of less than \$25 a week.

Flying Officer H. R. W. Anderson, R.C.A.F., of North Vancouver, was mid upper gunner of an aircraft which was attacked by an enemy fighter. Although he suffered four wounds in the left arm, he continued to fire his guns during seven subsequent attacks until the hostile aircraft was sent diving towards the ground with one engine in flames. He was awarded the D.F.C.

CANADIAN MERCHANT SEAMEN

Certified to date in central registry, Ottawa	40,500
Serving on vessels of Canadian registry listed as missing and presumed dead	660
Known to be prisoners of war	149
Claims paid by Department of Transport for loss of effects by Canadian merchant seamen due to enemy action	974
Dependents of Canadian merchant seamen being paid death pensions by the Cana- dian Pension Commission	605
Disability pensions being paid to Canadian merchant seamen by the Canadian Pen- sion Commission	28
Persons benefiting by merchant seamen pensions (not including detention allow- ance for prisoners of war):	
Adults	392
Children	241
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	633

Wing Commander Joseph St. Pierre of St. Eustache, Quebec, who commands a French-Canadian squadron in the R.C.A.F. bomber wing in North Africa, received the United States Distinguished Flying Cross on August 25 for outstanding work in the Tunisian and Sicilian campaigns.

His citation said that "in commanding his squadron for more than a year he distinguished himself through his outstanding leadership and efficiency in combat. Flying on many long range bombing missions his professional skill and unfailing devotion to duty have resulted in heavy damage to enemy shipping, military installations and hostile aircraft. His courageous example has been a high inspiration to all who served under him and reflects great credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United Nations."

CANADA-U.S. CO-OPERATION



CANADA AND THE UNITED States for many years have been the world's notable examples of "friendly neighbors." Their peacetime co-operation was a firm foundation for their close wartime ties. Since they became allies in war all branches of their armed forces have engaged in numerous routine as well as special joint operations, among them the recent offensive actions in Sicily and Kiska.

The combined United States and Canadian military forces which occupied Kiska were supported by naval and air forces of both countries.

The invasion of Sicily was, in the words of Lieutenant-General McNaughton, commander-in-chief of the Canadian Army Overseas, "the most perfect example of combined operations the world has ever seen." British, United States and Canadian sea, land and air forces co-operated fully.

In the fields of defence, economics and war production, Canada and the United States

have joined forces through the following committees:

Permanent Joint Board on Defence
Materials Co-ordinating Committee
Joint Economic Committees
Joint War Production Committee
Joint Agricultural Committee
Joint War Aid Committee

Canada is also a member of the Combined Production and Resources Board with Great Britain and the United States.

The Canadian joint staff mission in Washington is represented when discussions there of the British-United States combined chiefs of staff directly concern Canada.

On August 17, 1940, at Ogdensburg, New York, Canada and the United States signed the agreement on which co-operation in defence is based.

Recommendations of the defence board have resulted in the construction of a chain of air bases between Edmonton and Alaska and the Alaska Highway.

Establishment of the Materials Co-ordinating Committee was announced May 1, 1941.

Through sub-committees on forest products, copper, zinc and ferro-alloys, the movement of primary materials between the two countries is promoted, available supplies are increased and information exchanged on raw material stocks, production and consumption in the United States and Canada.

The Joint Economic Committees were formed in June, 1941, to act in an advisory capacity to the governments at Ottawa and Washington on foreign exchange control, economic controls, price policies, tariffs and duties and post-war planning.

At Hyde Park, New York, on April 20, 1941, the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States agreed "as a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this continent, each country should provide the other with the defence articles which it is best able to produce, and above all, produce quickly, and that production programs should be co-ordinated to this end."

According to what is known as the Hyde Park Declaration, the United States agreed to buy enough Canadian war goods to

enable Canada to pay for essential U.S. war materials.

This measure has proved effective, and Canada now is paying to a large extent for imports by the sale of war supplies to the United States.

Canada does not use lend-lease accommodation utilized by other United Nations.

On August 22, 1943, during the Quebec conference the Prime Minister and the President announced the formation of a joint war aid committee. This committee is to study problems that arise out of operations of United States lend-lease and the Canadian mutual aid program and, where necessary, is to make recommendations concerning them to the proper authorities.

There has been no relaxation in foreign exchange control, which prevents Canadians from obtaining United States currency in Canada for pleasure travelling in the United States.

Formation of the Joint War Production Committee was announced November 5, 1941. The duty of this committee is to reduce duplication, arrange uniform specifications and quick

exchange of supplies, break transportation bottlenecks and exchange information. Ten technical sub-committees carry out the work of the committee.

The Joint Agricultural Committee was set up in March, 1943, to keep agricultural and food production and distribution in Canada and the United States under continuing review. This is to further such developments as may be desirable in reference to those phases of wartime agricultural and food programs that are of concern to both countries.

To co-ordinate policies of food production, and to supervise the preparation of information on Canada's food position, the government has set up the Food Requirements Committee, which works closely with the Combined Food Board of the United Kingdom and the United States. A Canadian representative participates as a full member on all that board's commodity sub-committees.

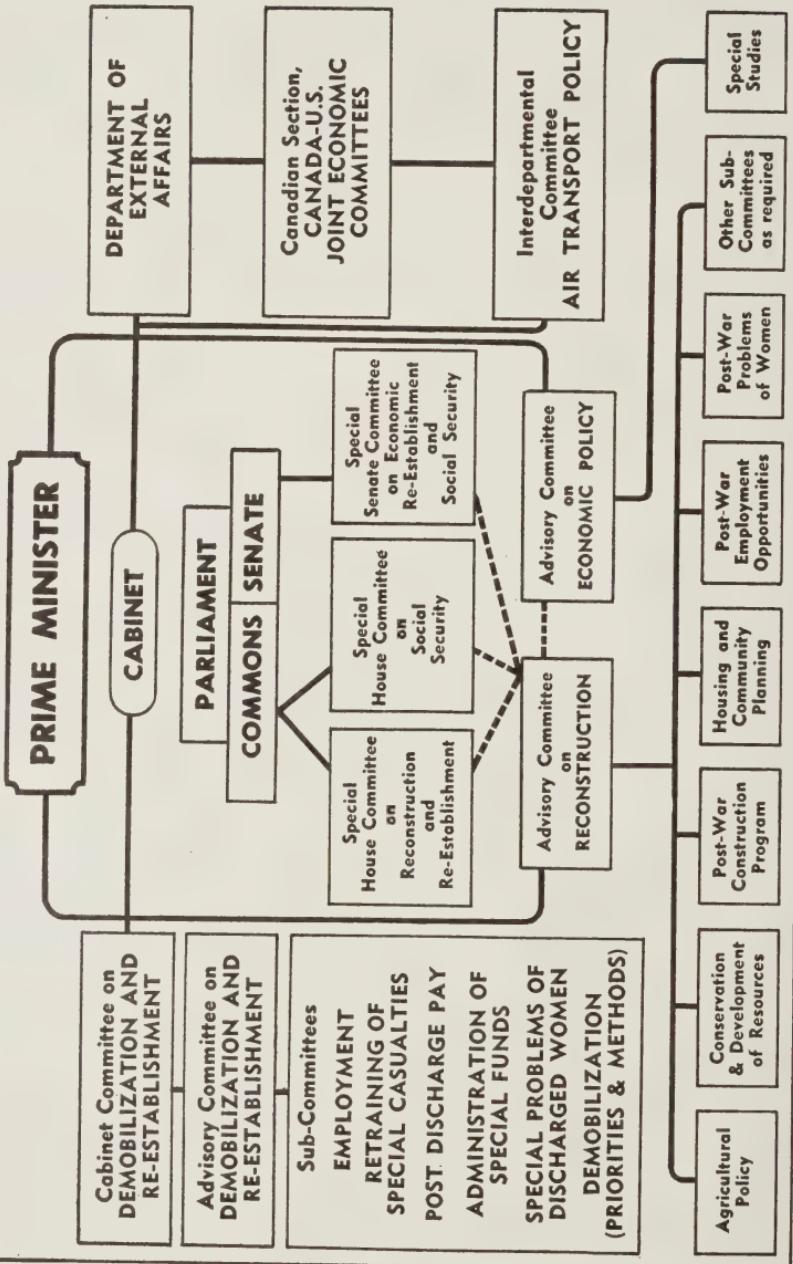
Canada is manufacturing \$1,000,000,000 of war material and equipment for the United States.

Canada has contributed the equivalent of \$25,000,000 to the United States by the free training of airmen. About 5,000 men came to Canada from the United States in the early days of the war and were trained here at Canadian cost. Three thousand elected to be transferred to United States forces when their country entered the war, and 2,000 chose to remain in the Royal Canadian Air Force. The cost of the training Canada gave the 3,000 men was approximately \$25,000,000.

In an exchange of notes concluded on November 30, 1942, Canada and the United States expressed their desire to continue in the post-war world their wartime co-operation:

“Our governments have in large measure similar interests in post-war international economic policy... They will seek to furnish to the world concrete evidence of the ways in which two neighboring countries that have a long experience of friendly relations... may promote by agreed action their mutual interests to the benefit of themselves and other countries.”

DOMINION GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES concerned with POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION



SALVAGE

As CANADA ENTERS its fifth year of war, the national salvage division of the Department of National War Services, Ottawa, emphasizes the increasing need in Canada for the collection of fats and bones to produce vital glycerine for explosives. Other salvage materials urgently needed are old tires and tubes, scrap metal, rags and paper, the last only from sections of Canada where shipping to paper mills is economical.

Reports submitted by 81% of the 1,636 voluntary salvage com-

mittees organized by the salvage division show that 385,712,020 pounds of salvage materials were collected and marketed in Canada during the 27 months from May 1, 1941, to July 31, 1943:

Province	Materials (lbs.)	Lbs. per Marketed	Population
P.E.I.....	2,620,917	27,588	
N.S.....	7,339,123	12,697	
N.B.....	8,277,099	18,112	
Que.....	60,085,644	18,033	
Ont.....	203,986,560	53,850	
Man.....	39,588,995	54,231	
Sask.....	15,935,908	17,786	
Alta.....	21,268,774	26,719	
B.C.....	26,609,000	32,529	
TOTAL...	385,712,020	Av. 33,569	

Citation on the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flying Officer G. Turner, R.C.A.F., of Minaki, Ontario:

"This officer has taken part in numerous sorties and has proved to be a fearless and skilful pilot. On one occasion he was severely injured as a result of a crash landing, but on recovery some months later resumed operational flying with undiminishing zest. One night in July, 1943, Flying Officer Turner piloted an aircraft detailed to attack Hamburg. Whilst over the target area the aircraft collided with an enemy fighter which struck and broke off some four feet of the starboard wing. Other damage was sustained, making the bomber difficult to control. Nevertheless, Flying Officer Turner flew back to base and effected a safe landing. He displayed outstanding skill and determination throughout."

HIGHLIGHTS OF WAR YEARS

1939

- Sept. 1. Germans cross Polish border. General mobilization ordered in United Kingdom. Proclamation declares an apprehended state of war in Canada since August 25.
- Sept. 3. War declared by the United Kingdom and France.
- Sept. 10. Canada formally proclaims a state of war with Germany.
- Nov. 16. Canadian staff arrives in London to open overseas military headquarters.
- Dec. 17. First Canadian troops land in United Kingdom. British Commonwealth Air Training Plan agreement signed in Ottawa by United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

1940

- March 26. Prime Minister King and the Liberal party returned to power in the 19th Dominion general election.
- April 9. Germany invades Denmark and Norway.
- May 10. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain. Germany invades Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. British forces occupy Iceland.
- June 4. Evacuation of Dunkirk completed.
- June 10. Canada declares war on Italy.
- June 18. Revealed that Canadian troops stationed in Iceland and Newfoundland.
- June 22. Armistice signed between France and Germany.
- Aug. 17. Canada and the United States establish Permanent Joint Board on Defence.
- Aug. 19. National registration in Canada commences.
- Sept. 14. Proclamation calls up single men for compulsory military training of 30 days, effective October 9.
- Oct. 31. German air force defeated in Battle of Britain.
- Nov. 25. First Canadian airmen trained under B.C.A.T.P. reach England.

1941

- Feb. 2. Formation of 25 Canadian air squadrons for overseas service announced.
- Feb. 3. Compulsory military training in Canada extended from 30 days to four months.
- March 11. President Roosevelt signs lend-lease bill.
- April 20. Hyde Park agreement announced.
- April 26. Canadian trainees retained in service for home defence.
- May 23. United Kingdom announces initial air training to be transferred to Canada and the United States.
- June 22. German and Rumanian troops cross Russian frontier without previous declaration of war. Italy declares war on Russia.
- July 13. Canada approves Anglo-Soviet treaty.
- Aug. 9. Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt confer off the coast of Newfoundland.
- Aug. 14. Atlantic Charter proclaimed.
- Sept. 9. Canadians raid Spitzbergen.
- Oct. 18. Price ceiling and basic wage rates announced.
- Nov. 16. Canadians land in Hong Kong.

WAR HIGHLIGHTS—*Continued*

1941

- Dec. 7. Japan attacks Pearl Harbor and allied bases in Pacific. Canada declares war on Japan, Finland, Hungary and Rumania.
Dec. 22. Prime Minister Churchill arrives in Washington for second wartime conference with President Roosevelt.
Dec. 25. Allied forces at Hong Kong surrender.
Dec. 29. Prime Minister Churchill arrives in Ottawa for three-day visit.

1942

- Jan. 1. Joint declaration of United Nations signed by 26 countries.
April 18. United States planes raid Japan.
June 18. Prime Minister Churchill in Washington for third wartime conference with President Roosevelt.
July 23. Canadian House of Commons passes by vote of 141 to 45 manpower bill removing legal obstacle to conscription for overseas service.
Aug. 19. Canadians attack Dieppe.
Sept. 4. Canadian government given authority to send call-up troops to Alaska.
Sept. 8. Canada-Russia wheat pact signed.
Sept. 14. Canadian government given authority to send call-up troops to Newfoundland and Labrador.
Nov. 9. Canada breaks diplomatic relations with Vichy.

1943

- Jan. 1. R.C.A.F. bomber group based in the United Kingdom goes into operation.
Jan. 14. Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt meet for fourth wartime conference at Casablanca, North Africa.
Feb. 1. R.C.A.F. squadrons overseas to be increased from 25 to 38 during 1943.
March 2. Budget places income tax payments on pay-as-you-owe basis.
March 12. Authority given to send call-up troops to Jamaica.
March 30. British Foreign Secretary Eden arrives in Ottawa.
May 11. Prime Minister Churchill arrives in Washington for fifth wartime conference with President Roosevelt.
May 12. Fighting ends in North Africa.
May 18. Canada represented at United Nations food conference at Hot Springs, Virginia.
June 16. Madame Chiang Kai-shek addresses Canadian Senate and House of Commons.
July 10. British, Canadian and United States troops invade Sicily.
July 23. Trans-Canada Air Lines inaugurates trans-Atlantic service.
Aug. 10. Prime Minister Churchill reaches Quebec City for discussions with Prime Minister King and sixth wartime conference with President Roosevelt. He holds preliminary conferences with Mr. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, New York, August 12 to 15. President Roosevelt arrives in Quebec City August 17 and visits Ottawa August 25.
Aug. 11. Authority given to send call-up troops to Bahamas, Bermuda and British Guiana.
Aug. 15. Canadian and United States troops occupy island of Kiska in the Aleutians.
Aug. 17. Thirty-nine day Sicilian campaign ends.

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